

# EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Telegram, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC. Entered at the Postoffice in El Paso, Tex., as Second Class Matter.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

The Daily Herald is issued six days a week and the Weekly Herald is published every Thursday, at El Paso, Texas; and the Sunday Mail Edition is also sent to Weekly Subscribers.

	By	Auto.
Business Office	1115	1115
Editorial Rooms	1028	1028
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Herald, per month, \$1.00; per year, \$10.00. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.00. The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 40 cents a month. A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

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FOREIGN BUSINESS OFFICES. The John Budd Co., Brunswick Building, New York; Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.; and Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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**No. 97** *Referee*

## Express Company Monopoly

IT IS time the United States government were taking steps to abolish the monopoly of the express companies as small package carriers and take this business into the hands of the national government through the postal service where it properly belongs. The government is well equipped to handle package carrying traffic of all kinds, and the expenses of the postal service to cover this business would not add materially to the cost of operation, while it would greatly increase the revenue and afford service to the public that is now withheld or granted on terms often exorbitant.

The government now makes a maximum postal weight of four pounds and the railroads make a minimum freight weight of 100 pounds, leaving the express companies almost the exclusive control of all the package carrying business of the country. A parcels post is a legitimate development of the postal service of the country, and had it not been for the powerful opposition of the express companies it would have come long ago and would have proved itself to be a public benefaction of great value. The opposition here and there among the merchants to the parcels post idea is due more to anything else to the deliberate agitation of the express companies in their own behalf.

It is a mistaken idea that a development of the parcels post would work injury to merchants in small towns; such an argument would apply equally well to letter postage, good roads, interurban electric lines, or any other improved methods of transportation.

As a general principle, it may be safely asserted that anything which increases the facility of transportation or intercourse confers general benefit, while anything which interposes obstacles to free movement of traffic and communication is in effect a general tax, does no good to anybody, and hampers normal development of small business and small towns as well as large.

Cleaning day for the whole city pays in lives, it pays in health conserved, and in dollars and cents.

## Tax Inequality

MAYOR WRIGHT of Houston in his annual report says, "The actual value of real and personal property in the corporate limits of Houston is about \$250,000,000, and yet we only assess same \$62,000,000, for the simple reason that we do not need more revenue for current expenses."

If we had a state equalization board, this inequality could not exist. Houston is not bearing her fair share of state taxes. By the declaration of her mayor she assesses on about 25 percent value, while El Paso, for instance, assesses at about 50 percent value; in other words, El Paso is paying twice as much state tax in proportion as Houston is paying.

The law actually requires "full rendition," but no city or county complies with it. The main thing is that there shall be a degree of equalization over the state so that the different cities and counties would share equitably in the state taxes.

The mayor of Houston uses the statement quoted as a text to demonstrate how economically Houston's government is carried on. It is a fact that under the present administration Houston seems to do more with its money of the taxpayers than most cities are able to accomplish. Notwithstanding an extensive program of public improvements, the city always has cash on hand and plenty of money for all public purposes.

It is especially to be hoped that the McNamara cases in Los Angeles will be tried on their merits and not clouded with technicalities. What the country wants to know is whether these men are guilty or not. If the accused and their counsel feel secure in genuine innocence, they will not seek to resist the normal course of justice.

## San Francisco's Degradation

SAN FRANCISCO'S chief of police has transferred 70 police officers from the central district in which they had been trying to enforce the law to outlying districts where conditions are commonly quiet. "Every man," says a dispatch, "at the central station who has had anything to do with closing gambling houses and controlling illegal games has been assigned to an outlying district." San Francisco will be a worse wide open town than it has been in the last dozen years.

From all reports it appears that the city is in the hands of the worst lot of "politicians for revenue only" with which it has ever been afflicted, possibly excepting the Schmitz régime. San Francisco is finding and will find that this policy does not pay. The city's development and growth are being seriously hampered by the general disregard of the need of honest government. Certain kinds of business and enterprise flourish, but a desirable element keeps away from a town that gets the reputation of being corrupt.

As a natural result of the "wide open" policy prevailing in San Francisco, the city is overrun with crooks, thugs, and safe breakers. One hundred men have been specially detailed from the police department to run down safe blowers, and merchants have been advised to keep nothing of value in their safes (!) and to keep lights burning in their places of business at all times after business hours.

## Our Foreign Representatives

OUR ambassadors abroad seem to be distinguishing themselves for tactless peculiarities. At the July 4 banquet of the American society in London ambassador Reid in proposing a toast to John Hays Hammond, special ambassador from the United States to the coronation, wished him a "speedy return to the United States." At the Independence day banquet of the American colony in the City of Mexico, at which the president of Mexico was the guest of honor, the Mexican military band started to play the hymn "America," thinking it was the American national air. President De la Barra immediately arose and was followed by everybody else at the banquet table except ambassador Wilson, according to a newspaper dispatch, and the American ambassador is reported to have kept his seat during the playing of the air after remarking to the president, "We are eating, what's the use?"

## UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

MY GARDEN is sickly, and littered with wrecks; the beans wilted quickly, and passed in their checks. The sight, it is sad; the cabbage is dead; the onion and radish lie cold in their bed. The night zephyrs whistle over wreck and decay, and only the thistle is blooming today. My strenuous labors this garden has known, while indolent neighbors looked on with a groan. I said: "I'll be eating fine succulent sassa, while those men are treating their stomachs to grass." They said: "You may hoe, sir, and dig till you're sore, but we from the grocer will purchase our store." I slugged and lambasted the weeds with a hoe; my work was all wasted, and I'm full of woe. My garden is dead as Sion or Tyre, and oh, I am weary, while tramping my lyre. And this is the moral for those who fail to cultivate sorrel and onions and kale: A man needs some training his task to pursue, or he'll be complaining, disgusted and blue.

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## Caroline, A Girl's Name

What It Means—Famous People That Bore the Name—The Name in History, Literature, Etc. (Copyright, 1910, by Henry W. Fischer.)

CAROLINE is the female of Charles, originally "Charas," which is the term for "Man" in old German. Carol means "Man," and "Carola" was formed from the Latinized "Carolus." It's Carla in Italian. The Germans use the same appellation but sparingly substituting "K" for the initial "C."

Still more rare is the original Latin form "Carola," with the emphasis on the first syllable. The late queen of Saxony was so named.

The French substitute Charlotte for the English and German form, while with us and other nations Charlotte stands as a name by itself and must be so considered.

Caroline having seen the light in the forests of old Germany, it's only proper that the oak-leaf should be her emblem, "bravery and humanity" her sentiment.

There are 77 emperors and kings, among them many great warriors and statesmen, called Charles, but with one exception, the several queens named Caroline made a less distinguished showing. The one royal Englishwoman bearing the name was Caroline Matilda, younger sister of George III. and consort of Christian VII. of Denmark. She became involved with her premier, Struensee, and though sacrificing everything for her love, failed to save his life. She died an exile.

Caroline Amelia was the uncrowned queen of Greece IV, and the mother of princess Charlotte. She was repudiated by her husband scarcely a year after the wedding and afterwards, having refused to renounce the crown, was subjected to a scandalous trial. Owing to Lord Brougham's brilliant defense and the pressure of public opinion, the bill found against her by the house of lords had to be withdrawn.

At the old town of Brunswick, Germany, I saw her grave, bearing this tell-tale inscription: "Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the martyred queen of England."

Caroline Wilhelmina, queen of George IV, was enmeshed in politics, supported Walpole, intrigued against the prince of Wales and several times acted as regent. Jennie Deans has a famous interview with her in Sir Walter Scott's "The Heart of Midlothian."

Queen Caroline, of Naples, was a sister of Marie Antoinette and ruled both the king and kingdom with a high hand. In company with the blood-thirsty Sir John Acton and lady Hamilton, the friend of lord Nelson.

Caroline of Hesse was called "The Great Landgravine." She was the grandmother of Prussian king and the empress Alexander II. and Nicholas of Russia, while her daughter Louise, grand duchess of Weimar, was the friend and patron of Goethe. Frederick the Great set her a monument in Berlin: "By sex a woman, by her genius a man."

Lady Caroline Lamb lives in literature as the woman ready to commit any crime and suffer any martyrdom for the love of lord Byron. Finally her sensuality and impetuosity caused Byron to weary and run away from her. Her novel, Glenarvon, tells the story.

Carrie and "Karlin" are popular pet names for girls named Caroline.

Next in order: Cordelia, No. 44; Ann, No. 45; Beatrice, No. 46.

## HIS LITTLE GIRL

(BY RAOUL HERBERT).

THE white haired lawyer looked earnestly and searchingly into the face of the man in front of him. "And you are certain this state of affairs is absolutely correct?" he asked sharply.

"Absolutely," the man replied. "We have barely managed to keep the business going during the last two years."

"And in spite of this you have loved her, who is now dead, and your daughter to remain absolutely ignorant of the true state of affairs?"

"I notice an entry of 150 dollars paid to the deceased every month," the old lawyer continued. "Where is your salary entered?"

"It is not entered," the reply came slowly and hesitatingly. "I also see two or three entries of payments of \$150 each having been made to the firm by a certain (J. L.) Who is this (J. L.)?"

"The man did not raise his eyes from the carpeted floor. The old lawyer took off his golden spectacles and wiped them with his handkerchief."

"You understand, Mr. Long," he said calmly, "the young lady's affairs have been turned over to me, and I must understand the situation thoroughly. I must ask for certain explanations, and I am sure you will render me every assistance."

"Well, just let us go through the most important facts. John Dodson died five years ago and his widow decided to continue the business. Quite naturally she turned to you who had been her late husband's confidant. You had been in John Dodson's employ for many years?"

"Ever since I was a small boy."

"Yes, I know. You became in time almost as one of the family. You had good pocket money, and you were the only man to manage it. The business was good and solid. Dodson had been in the habit of drawing a certain amount every month and there was no reason why his widow should continue to do so. When I first took over the business I found matters looking very satisfactory, but a little later, a couple of years, perhaps, everything begins to go back and the law keeps on coming. Very recently, when there again seems to be a rise. It is perfectly clear that business has been bad, but that the widow has nevertheless been able to draw her usual amount. But, how did she do it?"

"I was an old debt paid a little at a time."

The lawyer looked up from the book and looked at Long searchingly. "I see," he said. "And your salary account, was that the same way?"

John Long held out his hands. "It really necessary to discuss that?" he asked.

"In half an hour Miss Dobson will be here to demand a full explanation of her situation and for her sake you had better be absolutely frank. Come now—tell me everything."

"But what is there for me to tell?" the young man exclaimed. "The books explain everything about the business going back. There is really no more to say except that I have done my best and that I am very sad at having no better news to tell."

The lawyer shook his head. "The girl will not think that explanation satisfactory, and in that I don't blame her."

For a while the young man sat staring at the carpet. Then he stood up and began to walk up and down the floor.

"A tale of nothing but bad luck," he mumbled. "I have worked hard, but misfortune has dogged my steps. I wonder if you will understand me when I say that I am glad that she who is now dead was never told that business was poor, but always believed it to be as good as ever."

## Universalists Making an Effort to Spread the Doctrines of Their Church

Non-Believers in Hell Are Planning a Campaign Among the Young People.

THE organization of a campaign to extend the membership of the Universalist church will be the principal subject of discussion at the 23rd annual convention of the National Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist church which meets in Portland, Me., this week.

The distinguished theological tenet which gives this denomination the name "Universalist" is the belief that all souls eventually will be saved, and that ultimately good will triumph over evil throughout the universe. One Universalist minister has said that his church believes "that what ought to be will be."

An American Institution.

Although the peculiar doctrine of universalism has been held by a great number of theologians throughout the history of the Christian church, the Universalist church as a denomination is an American institution. It now has about 100,000 members in the United States and Canada. The young people of the church, whose union in convention at Portland this week corresponds to the Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League societies of other denominations, has determined upon an aggressive campaign to increase the church membership, confidently believing, as they do, that there are vastly more Universalists in belief than may be found on the fellowship rosters of their churches.

Universalism, according to its modern adherents, was taught by the early fathers of the church in the First and Second centuries, notably by Clement of Alexandria, Gregory of Nyssa, and Origen of Alexandria. It also was proclaimed in the schools of Antioch and Constantinople in the third century, and was held by that bishop Theodore, who led the schism which resulted in the organization of the Nestorian church.

The doctrine in more modern times became associated with the name of Origen, and its adherents among German and French Protestants after the Reformation were frequently called Origenists. The first religious organization to take the name of Universalism originated in the preaching of James Rely in London in 1750. There are still a few Universalist churches in Europe bearing that name, but the greater portion of European Universalists are now united with the Unitarian organizations.

Starting of the Church.

The Universalist church as an ecclesiastical institution dates from the arrival of Good Luck, J., in September, 1770, of the Rev. John Murray, of London. He was a Wesleyan of the Whitefield following, but had come under the influence of Rely and had accepted universalism, still clinging to the Calvinistic doctrine of fore-ordination and election.

He predicted his belief in universal salvation upon a faith in universal election. He preached his doctrines in several towns in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Finally he settled in Gloucester, Mass., in 1774. The orthodox Congregationalist church at Gloucester in 1774, the orthodox Congregationalist church at Gloucester in 1779, suspended 15 members who had persisted in attending Murray's meetings. These 15 suspended members organized the "Independent Christian Church" in Gloucester, which became the parent organization of the Universalist denomination. In 1783 Mr. Murray went to Boston, which ever since has been the headquarters of the denomination. A convention of the denomination was held in the church and for half a century was its leader.

The Winchester Profession.

At first the churches were congregational in government and recognized no central authority. However, annual conventions were held and the first step for a general organization was taken in 1803 at a convention held at Winchester, N. H. The result was a statement of belief which ever since, under the title of the "Winchester Profession" has been the accepted statement of the essential doctrines of the church. The Winchester Profession is:

"Article 1. We believe that the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest and destiny of mankind."

"Article 2. We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness."

"Article 3. We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men."

For many years the annual conventions continued to maintain their voluntary character, but at the centennial convention in 1870, a general synod of the church was modeled upon the federal constitution of the United States was adopted. The individual parishes are constituent parts of the state organization, and subject to its authority. There are now state and provincial conventions, each of which meets annually, and each of which elects representatives to the general convention, which holds biennial sessions; for these exercises general authority over the entire church.

Principles Added.

At the general convention in Boston in 1900 the Winchester Profession was supplemented by a brief statement of essential principles, belief in which was made the condition of fellowship in the church.

It is: "1. The Universal Fatherhood of God; 2. The spiritual authority of the Bible; 3. The trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; 4. The certainty of just retribution for sin; 5. The final harmony of all souls with God." For many years there has been some agitation for the consolidation of the Universalist and the Unitarian churches. It is said that most Universalists are Unitarians in theology, and that

them again. His voice was strangely soft when he began to talk.

"I have explained everything, Long," he said. "Miss Dodson must decide what is to be done now."

The young girl stood up and looked straight into his eyes. He thought she looked unusually pale. She smiled, but he saw that there were tears in her eyes.

"We must not take down the old sign, John," she said. "I shall get a few thousands from the life insurance company. They are at your disposal. If you will accept me as your partner, 'J. L.' I will think myself the happiest girl that ever lived."

## Abe Martin

By Frederic J. Haskin



Arson Jones was legally separated from his wife today—also his farm. A new janitor sweeps clean.

## 14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald Of This Date 1897

Rev. J. S. Harper went to Albuquerque this morning.

Now that the flood has stopped running through second ward, residents who were drowned out, are looking for reclamation.

The excess of June exports over that of May was \$300,000. This makes a great showing, and is something to be justly proud of.

If the city administration can devise some means to stop the water from falling on El Paso, the band will play in the park tonight.

Another week's rations have been given to the Mexican 400 at old Fort Bliss through the efforts of Juarez and Chihuahua women who have gathered a subscription for them.

The train from the west is six hours late because of washouts between Lordsburg and Benson. At 1:30 today, yesterday's No. 20 was still at Lordsburg, and No. 19 was at El Paso. The train from the east did not wait.

Arrangements have been made for a stage and a freight life from Casas Grandes to Guerrero. The Corralitas company has the stage in hand and will push the new enterprise through. This will bring a lot of Guerrero trade to El Paso.

Oregon street, since the late heavy rain, is about as unmanageable for bicycles as the Rio Grande is for rafts and catfish. It is in a dangerous condition, and residents in that part of the city are anxiously watching for the appearance of the street commissioner.

Judge Kemp and Edwards will recommend the "Society of Universalists" holding to the faith of the universal restoration of mankind to holiness and happiness. The Murray and Winchester schools fraternized in a convention at Philadelphia in 1794, a convention further made memorable by the fact that it was the first ecclesiastical body in this country to declare the owning of slaves to be inconsistent with the Christian religion. In later years the Calvinistic doctrine of universal election has practically disappeared and modern Unitarianism is in itself a separate school of theology based on the belief that what ought to be will be.

Monday—Talking Machines.

GOVERNOR MILLS APPOINTS SOME MILITIA OFFICERS.

Santa Fe, N. M., July 7.—Adj. Gen. A. S. Brooks announces the following appointments by governor Mills: John W. Collier, of Estancia, to be first lieutenant to succeed J. E. McWentie; Charles N. Potts, of the second lieutenant, vice John Kogler; Dr. C. E. Hauser, of Clovis, to be first lieutenant, vice first lieutenant Fred Clayton, resigned; while the resignation of second lieutenant Ross L. Malone was also accepted.

RURALS IN CLASH WITH MADERISTAS; SEVERAL KILLED.

Mexico City, Mex., July 8.—Several former revolutionists were wounded and a few killed in a clash between the federal rurales and a body of men styling themselves "Maderistas," under Gen. Salgado, at Aguila, according to meager reports which reached here.

## Nationality and Ladyhood

El Paso, July 7. Editor El Paso Herald: I just read the letter in today's Herald, written by "A Southern Woman," and let me say, please, it is not a credit to our sex.

I am simply a girl, born and reared in the South, but I was never taught that a respectable woman, no matter what nationality, was not deserving of respect from every one.

Perhaps when the lady visits in some foreign land, and finds that she is one of the many which constitute the "disturbing element," in that land, she will be glad to find a place to ride in their street cars.

"A Southern Girl."

El Paso, July 7. Editor El Paso Herald: After reading both the "Mexican Mother's" complaint and the "Southern Woman's" comment, the latter appears to be the more absurd of the two, and the former has a great deal to base her complaint on. If the southern woman will take the time and trouble to make a few trips on the late cars of the Fort Bliss line on what the soldiers term "Pay Day" she will see some of the most disgraceful sights and hear some of the vilest language that men can utter, and if anyone should have separate compartments it is this drunken and rowdy class of soldiers, that make our mothers and sisters hang their heads with shame, with their vile talk.

The southern woman will also find there are ladies in other nationalities as well as our own.

"An American."

El Paso, July 7. Editor El Paso Herald: It would surely be a disgrace to this city if the letter of "A Southern Woman" in your issue of the 6th inst. should be allowed to pass unnoticed and without protest.

Being neither northerner, southerner, Mexican nor negro, I take it upon myself to voice a reply which, I feel sure, must be stirring in the hearts of all decent people who read "A Southern Woman's" letter, but which they might consider too biased to express.

It is not a pleasant duty—duty cannot always be pleasant—but it is a duty, nevertheless, that I, as an unbiased Anglo-Saxon El Pasoan, feel called upon to undertake to protest against "A Southern Woman's" abominable slurs at a portion of our town-folk who show themselves worthy of every respect.

Any southern mother—any mother—would have read "A Mexican Mother's" dignified complaint with feelings of deep concern and sympathy; and would have felt that she, too, had suffered insult and, morally at least, would have supported "A Mexican Mother" through her trying experience and thanked God that she had had the courage to attempt publicly to save from future outrage the name of the El Paso office, but the daughters of all mothers, American as well as Mexican.

To adopt the style of studied insult with which "A Southern Woman" closes her letter is entirely beneath my purpose. I may, however, add just one suggestion that may give "A Southern Woman" pause for consideration. It is that Mexican mothers occupied this corner of the great United States many centuries before southern women came here; and that they seem to have instilled lessons of courtesy and respect into both their sons and their daughters.

I trust that if "A Southern Woman" reads those lines she will try to understand them. She must surely regret having written in the vein she adopted if she at all approximates to the many southern women I have been privileged to meet.

The thought of my own mother and sisters is with me as I sign myself. A Respector of All Women.